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ITEMS FOR PROGRESS REPORT FBID FOR JANUARY 1961 (2/2/61)

FROM BROADCAST INFORMATION SECTION/FOS

on Sino-Soviet bloc radio output to Africa and the Arab World for Chief FBID.

The report included a breakdown of output by language from each bloc country.

(Refort Sent to ?)

2. The Broadcast Information Section prepared a special report on the history of the Communist-run "Voice of Truth" radio station which broadcasts to Greece

Yugoslavia and Rumania. This information was given to Liaison and Requirements

Staff to correct ostain erroneous information on subject contained in two

State Department cables.

- 3. Mr. Charlins of the U.S. Army Signal Corps Intelligence Agency visited the Broadcast Information Section to gather information on broadcasting stations wo in Southeast Asia, including Laos, for a special report his agency was preparing.
- 4. Two additional countries inaugurated broadcast services for Africa during January Poland and Canada. Radio Warsaw started its African Service on 20 January in French and English, totalling $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours weekly in each language. Radio Canada started its African Service in English and French on 29 January totalling $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours weekly. Warsaw also started a service for Australasia on 20 January and has now restored its total international broadcast output to the level broadcast prior to the cessation of its North American Service on 1 December 1960. (See methods of the face of the face
- been observed by FBID monitors on 11760 kcs since 30 January. The station, using moderate power, was heard with a one-hour Spanish language transmission announcing itself as "Radio Havana, the Free Voice of America." The 100 kilowatt transmitter should be put in use in very near future.

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ADD TO ITEM 4: Radio Moscow doubled its output in Swahili for Africa on 20 January by adding a second half-hour program. Swahili output is now 30 seven hours a week. BBC is covering the new broadcast which like the first program, is given in the Kiunguja dialect of Swahili.

- 6. Ulan Bator, Mongolia, started a Second Program for domestic listeners in early January over two shortwave channels. Much of the material is repetitious of earlier First Program broadcasts which enables FBID to cover certain programs, such as Russian news with better results.
- 7. During the recent El Salvador coup by military elements, both the East and West Coast bureaus were able to monitor afternoon and evening broadcasts over the government owned "Radio Nacional" of San Salvador, which broadcasts on shortwave. Although material was limited, key announcements and news items were intercepted from this by station.
- 8. Coverage of Laotian stations is still far from satisfactory, mainly due to inadequate transmitting power. For example, Vietname radio is still using low power, although efforts are being made to restore its ten kilowatt transmitters, which should have been ready this week. The clandestine-operated pro-Souvanna "Radio of the Laotian Kingdom" returned to the air in mid-January and now has four half-hour transmissions daily using the facilities of the pro-Communist "Pathet Lao Radio." Stations at Pakse, Luang Prebang, and Savannakhet (all pro-Boun Oum) are being monitored irregularly, but the material is not always important enough for regular coverage. The use of frequencies under 8 megacycles by Laotian stations also makes it difficult to cover daytime broadcasts at Okinawa and Saigon bureaus. However, sufficient material is being intercepted during morning and evening hours to provide satisfactory coverage of the Laotian situation.

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9. of the BIS recently visited the

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facilities and head quarters of the Voice of America in the HEW building and were given a specially conducted tour. They also were granted interviews with several VOA officials, including one with the chief announcer of the Latin American Service.

10. Coverage of Elizabethville, Katanga, broadcasts was facilitated in January with the inauguration of a new 50 kilowatt transmitter by Radio Katanga which Mark can be heard in several languages with clear signals in both Europe and on the American East Coast. Leopoldville reception also improved during January, especially of the new Congo International Service which was recently inaugurated. The inauguration of new high-powered shortwave transmitters in several West and Central African countries has gradually enabled FEIS to increase its

African potential coverage during the past few months. A number of other countries are preparing to inaugurate new shortwave transmitters during the next few months which should further American enhance East Coast coverage of African material.

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